TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1895.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban, News Bureat of the UNITED Frames and New York Associates Frames at 21 to 29 Ann street. Allinformation and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Reed the Conservative : Cleveland the Radical.

"There are times," says Speaker REED, " when rest is as health giving as exercise. We must not forget that our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business.

The meaning of this is plain, even to the ordinary mind. Let the tariff alone. No more agitation and unsettlement. Give the business interests of the country a chance to recover from the longistrain and uncertainty of the melancholy period which began with Mr. CLEVELAND's tariff message

How different are the sentiments expressed by Mr. REED, and how widely dissimilar the methods of treatment prescribed by him from those recommended by Mr. CLEVELAND in a letter written to Mr. CATCHINGS a little more than one year ago. and just after the passage of the present Tariff. The reasons for rest and for letting the tariff alone were precisely the same then as now. Yet what did Mr. CLEVELAND say? This is what he said:

"It (the present tariff) is not only a barrier agains the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggres eive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Demo cratic party who believe in tariff reform, and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results on bodied in this bill as the close of the war."

"I do not despair of the efforts made: by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have engrafted on it such modifications as will more nearly meet Demo cratic hopes and aspirations."

"The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treacher; and half-heartedness in the camp.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long suffering people."

These are the latest words on the subject which Mr. CLEVELAND is known to have uttered. If they mean anything, they portend agitation, strife, unsettlement, uncertainty until what Mr. CLEVELAND regards as the ideal tariff is at last enacted. Yet no two things can be more contrary each to the other, than this ideal of his and the ideal expressed in the national Democratic platform, which he pretended to accept, and on which he was elected.

The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND and certain Republicans are for keeping up the fight over the tariff. The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED is for letting the tariff alone. Which policy, we ask again, is going to prevail?

Mr. Lamont on Coast Defence.

The failure of Congress during the last ten years to make adequate provisions for the protection of the seaboard and the con sequences of that failure are very effectively described in the annual report of the War Department made by Secretary LAMONT.

In May, 1885, under the authority of ar act of Congress passed the winter preceding. a Board, of which Secretary Endicort was President, was appointed to draw up a plan of coastwise defence. In January, 1886, the report of that Board was laid before Congress. It found that twenty-seven of the leading ports of the country would require a total expenditure of \$126,377,800 for their protection. Of this sum \$31,863,000 was for masonry and earthwork; \$20,800, 000 for armor; \$3,320,000 for structural metal; \$28,554,000 for guns and mortars; to Christian charities and religious enter-\$9,411,800 for carriages; \$18,875,000 for floating batteries; \$4,334,000 for submarine mines, and \$9,720,000 ror torpedo boats.

Afterward the floating batteries, or rather their equivalents in monitors, coast-line battle ships and rams, and also the torpedo boats, were turned over to the navy to provide. This left a total of \$97,782,800 for land defences proper, including submarine mines. The proposal of the Board was that \$21,500,000 should be appropriated forthwith, and \$9,000,000 annually thereafter until the completion of this work. The sum of \$21,500,000 was not greater than has repeatedly been expended on a single River and Harbor Improvement bill; and it was to make our rivers and harbors safe from an enemy's possession. The annual sum of \$9,000,000 would have been easy to carry through all those years, when the surplus in the Treasury was enormously increasing, and it was in any case a small portion of expenditures that have come to average nearly \$500,000,000 a year.

Had Congress followed the recommendation of the ENDICOTT Board, the difference might hardly have been felt in the national finances to-day, because the money has been scattered in other directions. But the result would have been, according to Secretary LAMONT, the substantial completion of that the work still before us, for sooner or later it must be done, it would now be behind us, accomplished.

But Congress waited a long time before beginning to build guns, and longer yet before beginning emplacements. When it did begin it was with appropriations of only a few millions a year, amounting, for guns and forts, as Mr. LAMONT says, to "about one seventh the rate proposed." In fact, at the rate pursued since 1888, it will take till about the year 1917 to supply the armament for eighteen of the most important ports, and it might take until about the year 1965 to get the emplacements and platforms, at the rate of the last five years, ready for the guns.

Some of the Secretary's figures are indeed mortifying. Out of the 448 projected emplacements for guns, 10 are built and 82 building; out of the 952 for mortars, 64 are built and 16 are building. It is true that the need of emplacements is relatively not so great as that of guns and mortars, because, if the latter, with their carriages are ready, they can be mounted somehow with a comparatively short time for preparation, so as to be of use. But the whole system of delay and niggardliness in appro-

priation is wrong. We do not forget what has really been accomplished. There has been founded at Waterviiet a splendid gun factory, which is able to turn out thirty-five guns yearly of the types required. Again, the contract

guns furnishes a second source of supply. while if the Watervliet factory is kept steadily at work, all the guns required for the eighteen principal ports can be ready by 1905. We easily get all the steel ingots for these guns from American foundries. We have also established a factory for gun and mortar carriages at Watertown, while the new device of the disappearing gun carriage. so valuable to coast defence, and applicable already to the 8-inch and 10-inch guns, as it may hereafter be to the 12-inch, has enlisted the aid of private makers for carriages also. If it be true that Puget Sound has been added to the original list of] places that must be defended, yet there have been some reductions from the original cost contemplated by the ENDICOTT Board. The items for armor and for 16-inch guns may come down. In the submarine mine defence the progress has been gratifying.

Still, it is discreditable to find, after s nany years, only three ports, New York, San Francisco, and Boston, having modern guns and mortars actually mounted, and the total at those ports, up to July 1 last, guns and 48 mortars! It is true that there were ready for mounting at that time 95 other new guns, and that this total will be increased to 134 by next July, although there are now built and building only 59 carriages for these 184 guns. Our present emarkable total of 3 modern guns and 48 mortars actually mounted it is hoped will be reënforced soon by 6 more guns and 16 more mortars.

The question raised by Secretary LAMONT as to whether some delays may not have been caused by the fact that the Engineer and Ordnance bureaus go ahead upon separate paths, the former with the emplacements and the latter with the armament while the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications is a third authority in the matter, is worth the attention of Congress. Mr. LA-MONT suggests the substitution of an other Board, composed of army officers. who shall be relieved of every other duty, and shall direct and supervise the whole of this great work. But whether that plan is or is not adopted, Congress should not fail to note that Mr. LAMONT points out exactly what it will cost to complete the work for eighteen ports in ten years. Surely no one can wish our seacoast to remain longer without the completion of its defences, and the manifest duty of Congress is, instead of invariably cutting down the estimates, as hitherto, to grant at this session what the Secretary asks and can profitably use during the year.

" Is New York a Christian City?" The Rev. MADISON C. PETERS asked and undertook to answer this question in his ermon in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church last Sunday morning. He made New York out to be a very godless place, and, of course, if it is so, it cannot be a Christian city: "The majority of our people," he said, "are as bent on self-pleasing, as heartlessly selfish, systematically forgetful of the rights and claims of their fellow men, as they would have been if CHRIST had never been heard of."

If that is the case, there must be some great fault with the churches, for the majority of the people are directly under their influence. The Federal census of 1890 gave this city a population of 1,515,301, and of this it enumerated 556,954 as religious communicants. At least half as many more must be added to include those who are under the influence of the churches, though they may not be in their membership. Very likely the number of communicants might be doubled without overestimating the whole population who are religiously disposed. This would make up a total of about two-thirds of the inhabitants of New York. Proportionately the number of communicants is about as great here as in the other chief cities of the Union. It is greater than it is in the Union as a whole. Judging by such statistics, and they furnish the only means for forming a judgment as to the matter, this city is more Christian than the country districts. It is much more Christian, for instance, than the agricultural States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. It is more Christian than the rest of this State. Its system of Christian benevolence, and its contributions prises are greater proportionately

Why, then, instead of asking if this city is Christian, did not the Rev. Mr. PETERS ask if this country is Christian? Why did he not preach upon the need of extending organized Christianity in the country, so that it should be there as strong comparatively as it is in this great and crowded town ! Much as the godlessness here may be, it is relatively more there. He referred to the evils wrought by drink and by gambling in New York. They are worse in the country. Here Mr. ROOSEVELT shuts up the saloons on Sunday. In the rest of the State where there are saloons, the Sunday traffic in liquor goes on. Public gambling houses have been almost entirely abolished here for several years past, and of private gambling there is relatively fully as much in the country, and probably more. Selfishness is as noticeable in the agricultural districts as in this town. Churchgoing here, more especially among Protestants. may not be large, even proportionately to the number of communicants, but it is larger than in the country.

If, then, the churches of New York have allowed the spirit of Christianity to die out here, as Mr. Peters says, they must have been wofully neglectful of their opportunity, so much better here than where the populaprogramme. Instead of having the bulk of tion is scattered. With about two-thirds of the people of this city under their influence, and more than one-third included in their actual membership, are they not chargeable with the consequences if, after all, New

York is not a Christian city ! Really, in fact and in truth, New York is a Christian city, in the sense that the great that the decorations will be finer than those mass of the people are governed by the principles of righteousness. They are not "forgetful of the rights and claims of their fellow men." In the whole history of Christianity there has never been so careful a regard for these as there is at the present time in Christendom; and nowhere else in Christendom is this Christian sense of duty more general and more solicitous than it is here in New York.

The Kearsarge and the Iowa.

It is an interesting fact that the three bidders on the Kearsarge and her mate were also arrayed against each other for the Iowa and Brooklyn three years ago, reenforced then by a fourth competitor, the Bath Iron Works.

On Dec. 15, 1892, the Newport News Company offered to build the hull and machinery of the Brooklyn for \$3,147,000, and of the Iowa for \$8,233,300; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco for \$3,050,000 and \$3,150,000 respectively; the Bath Iron Works for \$3,165,000 and \$3,185,000; the CRAMPS for \$2,986,000 and \$3,010,000. All these were on the department's plans, except the Bath bid for the Brooklyn, with the Bethlehem works for 100 heavy | which was on the bidder's plan. The CRAMPS won both vessels, on fairly close figurings all around

But on Saturday last the Newport News Company cut loose from its competitors, and put a very wide difference between itself and them by surprisingly low figures. It agreed to build a battle ship as large as the Iowa, or a little larger, and of the same guaranteed speed, for \$2,350,000, and to build two for \$2,250,000 each. This was a reduction of more than one-fifth from the Iowa's cost. The Philadelphia and San Francisco firms had also made marked reductions from the Iowa's figures of 1892, but they were, taking the department's plans as a basis, still \$470,000 and \$390,000 higher respectively than those of the Virginia company. Thus the discrepancy in the estimates this year is noteworthy, as was the closeness in them three years ago.

Another point is that, with such reduc tions in the cost of battle ships, Congress may well authorize two more of them, as Mr. HERBERT recommends, especially since the price of armor will also undoubtedly come down.

Witches' Broth.

The Hon. CORNELIUS NEPOMUC BLISS may not be the most astute of the Republican leaders in this town, though his acknowledged prominence in the political councils of the Hon. ANSON G. McCook, the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the Hon. EDWARD MITCHELL, the Hon, SAMUEL THOMAS, and the Hon, Wile LIAM LYSONG STRONG is a diploma of confidence and a title to recognition not easy denied. In an interview recently published by our neighbor the Tribune, Mr BLISS discerns some danger to his Re publican associates in a situation otherwise roseate, through the obtrusion of what he calls boss rule and machine methods. He avers with some circumstantiality that the repugnance of independent Republicans to such abhorrent forces may, in his belief, turn into a Democratic triumph what otherwise he regards as a certainty of Republican victory in the Presidential election of 1896, at which, by the way, a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be chosen or the same ticket with the electors Mr. Bliss's views receive practical cor-

roboration from an odd circumstance to which some of our Republican friends of the LAUTERBACH-GRUBER variety have, in the pressure of other business, omitted to draw public attention. Under the plan of the Committee of Thirty, of which Mr. BLISS was Chairman, a plan accepted by the Republicans of this city, and under which Mr. LAUTERBACH was elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee, the qualifications of membership were belief in the principles of Republicanism and support of Republican candidates at the last preceding general election. Voters satisfactorily answering these requirements were made eligible to enrollment. There are about 100,000 Republican voters in New York. and about 30,000 of them, a reasonable percentage of the whole number, were, prior to the late election, regularly enrolled on the Republican lists of membership.

At the November election of this year, 97,000 citizens of this town gave their support to the Republican State ticket. Subsequently the managers of the Republican machine, Mr. LAUTERBACH and his associates, called for a "revision" of the rolls by the summary elimination of the names of those who, on the authority of sundry other Republicans, AMASA THORNTON of St. Lawrence among them, had "ceased to be Republicans." These backsliders were to be out off ruthlessly and other Republicans were to be "added on for the good of the party." Against this proceeding the anti-LAUTER-BACH men protested violently and effusively, but unavailingly. There were many recriminations and reproaches, and now the "revised roll" has made its appearance with 75,000 names upon it: more names than there were Republican voters at the recent election in six of the districts, and more names than there were citizens enrolled in the twenty-nine other districts!

In other words, the so-called additional puffed, padded, misleading, and fictitious, and a scandalous violation of the primary election law and of the rules and regula tions governing the Republican party in this county. It is a fraud unskilfully perpetrated. The beneficiaries of its intended errors have overreached themselves in a scandalous and absurd misuse of the ma-

chinery of party organization. Mr. BLiss's rebuke of such methods, abnorrent and offensive to scores of independent Republicans, is timely, and the conclusion which he draws from such a manifestation of political imbecility, to use no harsher phrase, is logical and incontrovertible. To a remarkable degree, the Republican organization in this city is, at the present time, in incompetent hands; and Democrats are interested in such a manifestation of revealed foolishness on the part of their opponents, because, as Mr. Bliss very truly declares, it offers encouragement to Democrats who are in need of it in the year preceding a Presidential campaign, the outook for which is not very promising to them. Meanwhile the remarks of Mr. Bliss on the local Republican situation, if not unanswerable, remain unanswered.

Solomon's Temple in New York.

That old, wealthy, and orthodox Jewish congregation, Shearith Israel, has accepted the design drawn by a local firm of architects for a new temple of Judaism, to be situated at Seventieth street and Central Park West, one of the most attractive parts of this city, well adorned with costly edifices. The design of this grand marble temple of the ancient faith is in the classic style of architecture, the Corinthian order, with all its richness. The ark will be a beautiful work of rare marble, and it is said of any other Jewish temple in the world. In the congregation, there is an abundance of wealth, which will be lavishly expended upon the new place of worship. Its members are the descendants of those Portuguese and Spanish Jews who came here in early colonial times, and they adhere to the most ancient faith and forms.

We have here temples and synagogues of Judaism in many styles of architecture, Greek, Gothic, or other; and in the Temple Emanu-El, on the Fifth avenue, we have the finest specimen of Saracenic architecture in America.

It is singular that, while so many kinds of extra-Judean architecture have been made use of in the designing of New York temples and synagogues, there is not here a Jewish place of worship modelled after the style of the Temple built by Solomon in Jerusalem, before the Greek, Gothic, Saracenic, or irregular forms of architecture had an existence. The Temple of SOLOMON was very grand; and though it was also very costly, another edifice like it would not be beyond the means of the Jewish people. The design for the American temple could be drawn up from the description of the Jerusalem

icles, and from the more detailed account

given by Josephus, in the eighth book of The Antiquities of the Jews." An architect who should closely study these sketches. need have no difficulty in duplicating the design of the original temple, or in constructing it according to the model that existed in Jerusalem 2,900 years ago. Neither the size of it nor the cost of it would be too great for the Judaism of New York; all the material that was used in its construction, as spoken of in the Chronicles and the Antiquities, can yet be obtained; there is now in Jewish hands a far greater amount of gold than Solomon could have used in the decoration of his temple; that marvellous Jew, Mr. BARNATO, who is at this time the chief beneficiary of the mines from which Solo-MON is supposed to have procured the gold for the old temple, would probably be able to subscribe \$100,000,000 for the building of a new temple here, the glory of which would redound to the honor of Judaism all over the earth. Let the thought receive the approval of the rabbinate; let the architectural lesign be drawn up; let the great work be begun; let the treasury be made ready for gifts; and who can say that the means would

not be forthcoming very soon? The temple here suggested would be a unique piece of architecture for New York and for the modern world, and more appropriate, certainly, for a Jewish place of worship than any edifice in the Corinthian or the Saracenic or the Gothic or the mixed style of architecture can be.

That the idea is not impracticable, any architect who reads the description of SOLOMON'S Temple in the Chronicles and in Josephus may know for himself.

The great and enterprising city of Buffalo has resolved to abandon a purpose which it was recently bent upon-that of getting the National Democratic Convention. Buffalo would be a far better place for the Convention than most of the other places which are still trying to get it, yet the decision is the right one. The reason given for the abandonment is that the city has not a building large enough for the Convention suitable for it. This is a satisfactory reason. and if all the other cities crying for the Convention which are as badly off as Buffalo in this respect were half as honest as Buffalo, they would follow Buffalo's example by abandoning the futile contest.

There is but one city in the United States which can offer to the National Democratic Convention and to the National Republican Convention, also, every desirable thing; a vast amphitheatre, a thousand hotels, the choices viands, splendid shows, and the most friendly

New York is not like other places in desiring to be enriched at the expense of the Convention She desires to pay honor to the Convention, t the delegates from all the States of the Union.

Senator Morgan's expressed opinion tha the Nicaragua Canal could from its earnings pay the interest on a debt of \$200,000,000 for ts cost, touches a subject of importance. His present estimate, however, of less than \$80. 0,000 for that cost, although \$10,000,000 higher than he conceded last winter, is still probably not so safe to go on as that of the Engineer Commission, which is somewhat ove \$133,000,000. But even this last would not be prohibitory, of course, if Senator Morgan's estimate of the net receipts is right. To this latter point, accordingly, Congress may well address itself, and it would not be necessary to send experts to Nicaragua to determine it Meanwhile it would seem wise to provide a once for that further survey which the Engineer Commission declares to be essential to prudent action. The sooner it is made, the sooner a final decision can be reached on the

From the Public Education Association of this city we have received the programme of a series of winter weekly lectures for the benefit of public school teachers, to be delivered by men and women of eminence in the educational line. The lectures, which are to be begun on Friday of next week, will cover the whole field, from the "Methods of School Work" to the "Relation Between the State and the School." We infer from the programme, which gives the names of the lecturers, that this course of lectures will be exceedingly instructive and interesting; and we do not doubt that all the school teachers in the city will be glad to take advantage of it. Principal ROBERT WATERS, a wellskilled educator, recently gave us his opinion Republican enrollment is a humbug. It is that the teachers of boys and girls exercise an influence upon the community not surpassed by that of politicians, preachers, lawmakers, or

> This is the week for the meeting at New Haven of the New York Committee for the Encouragement of Oratory at Yale University. It is an excellent work in which this committee ! the cultivation of oratory must not be neglected. The great orator is influential; a single oration has affected the mind of millions and generations. True eloquence will always be a high power in the world

We shall be pleased with the execution of the project drawn up by the Russian Minister of Commerce for the establishment of an exposi tion of Russian products and manufactures in New York. We desire the enlargement of our trade with the empire, the enlargement of exchanges, or, in other words, of American exports to Russia and Russian imports to the United States. We would like to see an exposition of American products in St. Petersburg as as one of Russian products in New York. The two friendly countries can render each other far greater business service than either of them has yet thought of. We look for the cooperation of the progressive statesman who now holds the office of Minister of Commerce in the Government of the Czar.

The founder of Christianity and the ounder of Mohammedanism were both born in places that are now under the rule of the Turk sh Sultan, who, until a few years ago, ruled also over the birthplace of Moszs, the founder of

Why is it that our lady poets are so apt to write as if they were men? Have they a better insight into the emotions of the manly bosom? Or does the masculine figure seem to them more picturesque? It is queer, but the fact is that they all appear as if disposed to play the part of strength and passion, rather than that of sweetness and race. Here, for instance s one of the cleverest among them, Miss Made-LINE S. BRIDGES, discoursing on the great theme of the poetic fancy, in a neat but rather anthropological style:

I read her little letter over Unstudied, courteous, friendly, wise; No bint of hope to cheer her lover, No tender word to glad his eyes; No vaguest sign nor indication

Of even discreet and mild flirtation

Yet, oh, I kiss the scented missive As I would his her, could I hold her As I hold it, mute and submissive and neart beats high and hope grows bolder Her written words I skim unheeding; 'Tis what she doesn't say I'm reading.

In these lines there is nothing to object to, either in point of sentiment or of artistic construction. But why, ah, why, do the women oets like so desperately to write as if they wer entitled to wear the dress of man and to figure as lovers of other women?

The newspapers recently received by us from Rio de Janeiro have contained reports from all the Brazilian States of celebrations in honor of the proclamation of the republic of Brazil. It was the sixth auniversary founding of the republic. The popular demonstrations were far more numerous and enthusi astic than they had been at any previous anniversary. It was the first time that the people gave signs of their belief that the constitutional temple given in the second book of Chron- republic is an established and permanent institution. In the time of the three Presidents who preceded Sendor PRUDENTE DE MORAES BARROS there were doubts of the stability of the Gov ernment, with fears of the uprising of a dicta tor and of a divided country and of aparchy These apprehensions have been in large meas ure dissipated, and the republic is now in better form than at any time since the overthrow of the empire. There is peace in Brazil. We con-

gratulate our sister republic. The LANGERMAN case ought to be a serious admonition to juries, and a terrible lesson to

Recorder GOFF. A new school of technology or civil engineering is to be established at Hartford, as a department of Trinity College. It is a capita idea. Most encouraging to young men were the accounts which we printed last month of th business success of the graduates of the various schools of civil engineering in the United States It is a profession which is not overgrowded, and in which there is a steady demand for trained men, who seem to have better prospects in life than most other men.

The collusive cases of Dudley and Judson against the Flushing Jockey Club were kicked out of court yesterday as they should have been kicked out. A bolder venture in the way of using the courts to obtain a private revenge has not occurred in this city for many years cer tainly, and discredit must rest upon all who have in any way played the part of the pool room keeper DE Lacy's tools. Thank Heaven ve can still go to the horse races.

There is no end to enterprise in the State of Georgia. We have news from there of a project for the holding of a great cotton exposition in some Northern commercial city. Boston is not the place for it, nor yet Lowell or Phila delphia; the right place is New York. The plan of the exposition, as drawn up at Augusta. s attractive; it is designed that there shall be picturesque features, including cotton fields. plantation scenes, cotton mills, cotton markets, and a full display of Southern-made cotton goods of all kinds. New York is the place. The object of the exposition is to increase the demand for Southern cotton manufactures and to induce Northern capitalists to make investments in Southern cotton mills. New York is the great market for cotton and other goods. the commercial emporium of the country, and the chief reservoir of capital. If the Southern cotton exposition is not neld in New York we cannot answer for its success.

The first woman lawyer who ever pleaded a case in a New Jersey court received a warm welcome the other day from the bar of Union county, all men. The Judge upon the bench ilso was exceedingly courteous to her during the progress of the case, and listened closely to her argument. She gained her case, too, though it was the first she had ever argued.

We are pleased with the conduct of the man bar toward the woman bar of New Jersey. It might be supposed that the former would turn green at the advent of the latter, as there is not too much practice for it in the courts and as dower right cases are sometimes profitable to the lawyer engaged in them; but there was no sign of anything of the kind. The chivalry of Judge McCormick was deserving of the admi ration which is commanded.

Now that the woman bar of Jersey has come nto existence, we may expect that it will soon be crowded, and we would smile if it were to push the man bar to one side.

Next, the woman bench!

arst read the article from "Plainfield" (where One State follows another in efforts to put else?) I thought, " Had I known my adversary stop to lynching. We spoke of South Carowas so skilful and cunning of fence, I'd seen him damned ere I fought him." But looking deeper ina the other day, and now we can speak of Mississippi, the Governor of which has offered a I saw several weak points and "glittering genlarge reward for the arrest of the criminals who eralities" which, for mutual benefit, I beg leave participated in a recent case of lynching. We o point out. A hundred "lost despatches are pleased with every manifestation of the could hardly have made a faulty campaign kind. The guilt and shame of lynching must be wholly removed from our country. Confederate authority, says, in substance: "The Maryland campaign should have terminated at

Who Was St. Andrew! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I was at the Scote! dinner Saturday night, and was delighted at the honor done to the patron saint of Scotland; but, not being Scotch, and never having eaten haggis, I was at a loss to know what St. Andrew had to do with the annual feast or the feast with St. Andrew, so I listened patiently to the President's address, which claimed everything on earth and in heaven for Scotland and the Scotch, but failed to give me the infor mation I desired. Of course, Depow knows almost everything, and, as it is usually his mission to point out or exemplify by contrast the shortcomings of these who have gone before, I expected he would supply the missing link. But he didn't. Then came Choate, and he was similarly oblivious. The Mayor, ed, was quite too an xious to fulfil his officia function as the custodian of the city's greatness; and Beaman—well, Beaman was like the Yankee who got so "awfully wrenched kicking at nothing." He had all he could do to monkey with the conundrum that was given him.

all he could do to monkey with the conundrum that was given him.

Falling to get the light I desired from the speakers, I turned to my next neighbor, a Sentehman of Scotchman of Sentehman he is, said be did not know, and like the candid man he is, said be did not know, and like the candid man he is, said be did not know, and like the candid man he is, said be did not know, and like the candid man he is, said to sentehman begged to be excused. The sent him at my right being a very intelligent man, up in Burna and Sectrand all that, I turned to him in confidence and put my query. "St. Andrew," said he, stroking his chin and touching his forehead with his index finger—"St. Andrew was—"st. I timk—yes. I know he was—"turning to me with a glowing face and gentify punching me in the ribs—"St. Andrew was a Southman." And that is as far as any of us could get.

Still I am anxious: and as fire Sex really knows everything won't you tell me and lots of Sentchmen.

Essential Comment of the New York Sentehmen.

Essential Desonance.

Paradoxical as it may seem. Andrew the

Paradoxical as it may seem. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, was one of the Twelve Apostles. After travels and labors in several Oriental countries, he came to Patras in Greece, where, being commanded to worship the heathen gods, and refusing to obey, he was crucified on the crux decussata, afterward known as the "St. Andrew's Cross." Patras was the nearest point to Scotland he ever reached, and even his bones are said to have been taken eastward again to Constantinople. Achaius, King of the Scots, and Hungus, King of the Picts, saw a St. Andrew's Cross in the heavens the night before their engagement with Athelstane, and their victory caused them to vow to adopt it as the national Scottish emblem.

In the turnoil of modern commerce and in excitement of the St. Andrew's dinner, Achaids, Hungus, and the distant town of Patras seem to have been forgotten.

Alas, MacGillleuddy Is Right!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT: It always pleases one to read your pungent comments on the inverted passives so freely used by your more or less language deaf and grammar dumb contemporaries, but it somewhat stuns one to find your own luminous sheet using as a sub-head, in the last column on the first of the edition of to-day, the following phrase Mr. Reed Presented with a Gavel." In th of orthology, let me ask if this is not an exact inverted passive. No hebetudinousness or puristical crankery suggests the question. The dictionaries do not give any authority for such a passive as " presented with." Of course, it is to be found very frequently in alleged English, but so are all the other mistakes of the same has. Is Homer nodding? I know that you defend the "split infinitive" and justify such phrases as "to suddenly alm." and so on, and any close student of "English as she is wrote" will generally find these two classes of errors united. The man who invertpassives will almost invariably split infinitives. Just imagine The Sun's cat failing to eat the "copy" con-taining "presented with": Where are we at? Has The Sun got a new headline manufacturer "in its midst"? Ab: Slupsky, Bine Koozer, J. Dorsey Gig-gery, Pod Dismuke, Dink Botts, Hoke Smith, and all the other SUN characters will probably arise in in-suited majesty and ask: "Why does THE SUN mutilate the vernacular in this helienocharitoblephoroglottical J. ALEXANDER MACGILLICOUDY. BUYFALO, Dec. 1.

Tammany and the Cincinnati. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: I beg to call your tiention to a peculiar circumstance which illu "the whirligig of time." In 1789 the Society of Tammany was founded to counteract the supposed aristocratic tendencies of the Society of the Cincinnati. To day, 1896, the Secretary Conerul of the Society of the Cincinnati

. A Question for Yale.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you kindly allow me as a football fiend to ask Yale why she reports herself willing to meet, next season, the University of Pennsylvania, when she (the University of Pennsylvania) will have lost many of her best men, including that phenomenal full back, Brooke?

BROOKLYS, Dec. 2.

Obstacles of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "dan-

ger that the American cheese market will be

which should be prohibited by law, but it is

doubtful whether its manufacture will be dealt

with by law, for the reason that the article is

especially made for British and Southern mar

kets, where there is a large demand for it by the

merchants, who palm off adulterated food prod-ucts on British working people and Southern

small farmers and agricultural laborers, both

white and black. For many years Canadian

cheese dealers have worked off their lard-

American," while several American exporters

Canadian." But all the low-grade stuff is sold

to the working classes, who don't know unadul-

The Strategy of Gen. Lee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I

vorse. Gen. D. H. Hill, a rather respectable

South Mountain; then was the time to cross to

the Virginia side of the Potomac." Of the great

Confederate success at Antietam: "It was

pitiful to see the ragged remains of the Confed-

erates torn into shreds. Ten thousand fresh men

Boston, Mass.

Grand Scheme for West Street.

To the Epiton of The Sus-Sir: Any one who sees the crowded condition of West street in the after-

oon may well wonder why the authorities of New

York city do not fill in at least one more wide avenue west of the present dock line. Suppose this to be done in a way to get the best results. Can you think of

anything that would be more beneficial to commer-

and relieve the other ordinary traffic done in the

part of the city? Give up this new avenue to the ship ping interest entirely, and let the ownership remain

ping interest entirely, and let the ownership remain in the corporation, to be leased out for commercial in the corporation, to be leased out for commercial use only. A streat 250 feet wide or more, with a steam railroad for freight to come as low down as steam railroad for freight to come as low down as steam railroad for freight to come as low down as steam railroad for freight to come as low down as steam railroad for freight to come as low down as the control of the control of the steam railroad for freight to the means that was in keeping with the immense trade of that side of New York and not toroken up by a lot of that side of New York and not toroken up by a lot of that side of New York and not toroken up by a lot of the trade in making the city wider and the river narrower. Would not the land recialmed pay the cost of it, and incidentally give employment to thousands of ide men? It seems to me that we are not doing enough its monamental work like this to claim superiority over the anchor Expedical length and now lotth. Now its length and now litth. Now is the time to do pool, all length and now lotth. Now york without to jury to risk and make a greater New York without to jury to risk and make a greater New York without to jury to risk and make a greater New York without to jury to risk and so we offspring.

Jone S. Broogs.

To Inspect All Schools

To THE EURON OF THE SUS-Sir: I notice in your

issue of Nov. 17. " A Catholic View of Public Educa-

that the way our dovernment is conducted is in no

Canes in Cigar Stores.

stuffed cheese in Great Britain as "prime

have branded low-grade American as

—A thirteen-year-old boy shot a 200-pound bear near Cato, Pa., a week ago Saturday.

—Er. Jacob Kremler of Madison, Wis., died last week white completing arrangements for celebrating his golden wedding. He was buried on the officeth anniversary of his marriage.

—Professors are plentiful almost as people in Sansand some other Western parts, but it is next. ruined" is indeed imminent, not from the selling of "Chicago filled cheese," but from the publication of your editorial on cheese in today's Sun, the republication of which in foreign sas and some other Western parts, but it is perhaps seldom that the assumed compliment of the designaournals will make uphill work for the merseldom that the assumed compliment of the designa-tion is so artistically rounded out as in the announce-ment in an Emporia paper that an accomplished prochants who export United States cheeses. As a matter of fact, "Chicago filled cheese" has been made in Hampshire, England, since the time of William of Wykeham, and was sold by

SUNBEAMS.

—A woman insurance agent has built up a profitable pusiness in Gardiner, Me.

-A thirteen-year-old boy shot a 900-pound bear

ment in an amporia paper that an accomplished pro-fessor of the tonsorial art "has accepted a chair" in the "finest shaving parior in the city."

—A single specimen of the salmon mykiss, or golden trout, has recently been put in the pom's of the State London cheesemongers 400 years before the first hog squeaked in Chicago. Of course, you are right in condemning the manufacture

fish batchery at Sisson, Cat. This fish came from the waters between the upper and lower Agua Boulta Falls on Mount Whitney, at an elevation of about 12,000 feet, and so far as known this is the only place where this species of fish is found, West for some time now, but it is thought bot West for some time now, but it is thought bottom prices have been reached in Southern California lately. A really good mare sold in San Bernardina recently for \$2, while at an administrator's safe in

Ventura county last week a horse was sold to a Most can boy for fifty cents. The boy bid so high because he wanted the balter which went with the borse. -The latest story of a wondrous gold find in Alaska is of a lake whose bed is literally paved deep with gold dust as pends are floored with mud. Hans Chr.s. lan Pande, a name suspic ously near that of the great eller of fairy stories, an old sea Captain, told teller of fairy stories, an old sea Captain, told the story of his find on his arrival in Seattle a few days ago. The lake is 1,000 yards long, 403 yards wide, and 150 feet deep. It is fed by water from a glacier, and its only outlet is a little stream two feet deep, but of incredible swiftness. According to Mr. Pande's theory, based on assays of some sand from the shores and bottom of the lake the glacier, has for contrained. the lake, the glacier has for centuries been bringing down gold from the mountains and depositing it in the cup-like basin of the lake. The assay showed as to \$10 a cubic yard, and on this basis a man could

How Bismarck Learned Bussian. An interesting account of Bismarck's struggles with he Russian tongue is given by M. Alexateff in the

tredge out his gold.

lone take out \$10,000 a year. Mr. Paude proposes to

blast out the side of the lake, drain off the water, and

Revue Historique of St. Petersburg.

Bismarck was Prussian Ambassador to St. Petersourg in 1859 and lived in the house of Count Stimoock-Fermor. M. Alexéleff was a law student at this

have branded low-grade American as "best Canadian." But all the low-grade stuff is sold to the working classes, who don't know unadultered food when they see it. The intelligent buyers know all our best brands, and prefer them to English or Canadian brands.

Great inducements have been made to New York State cheese makers to make inferior goods for British trade, but the quality has been steadily maintained at the high standard established fifty years ago.

Every American manufacturer who seeks trade in Great Britain is asked to adulterate or cheapen his goods for that market. A few months ago a local confectioner who has built up a large trade in London was asked by a customer in that city to use a Beigian earth, which is very heavy and smooth, in chocolate and mixed Freuch cream goods; the use of this compound would have reduced the price ten per cent. The American refused to use the adulterant and lost the customer, who placed the order in France. The adulterated goods were shipped to London in bulk, to be packed in boxes marked with labels which are countrefeits of the New York maker's celebrated brands. So far back as 1865 William P. Haines, superintendent of the Pepperell Mills, Bildeford, Me. was offered in a dull season by a Manchester, England, firm an order for one million dollars' worth of cloth for the Chinese market made flimsy, but loaded with lime to deceive the consumers. Mr. Haines said: "We make honest American goods, and we won't cut the quality. We guess the Chinese are smart enough to see that gool cloth is better for garments than mosquito netting loaded with clay and lime, and when they find out that we will sell them direct they won't go to England for inferior goods," The Manchester man did not leave an order with the Pepperell Mills, but the shrewd managers thereof sent samples of honest (yoods to China, and in a short time built up an enormous trade, which keeps several large mills running all the year round. Two years ago an American maker of kerosene lamps was asked to make some che time, and it was on the recommendation of the Consul of Hamburg that Bismarck selected him as his tutor. "By appointment," says Alexeleff, "I went to the mansion at 10 o'clock in the morning. Bismarck was then at breakfast. One of the lackeys showed me into the grand parlor, which was elaborately furnished. A few minutes later Bismarck came in dressed in a dark blue morning gown and wearing a black silk cap. Although he was only 45 years old, he was already bald. I told him that I was a law student, and he commenced to ask me questions. While ne was interrogating me I had a good chance to examine him. He was tall of stature, with broad, square shoulders, and thick eyebrows and moustache. the moustache on the upper lip there was a cicatrica, the result of a wound received in a duel when he was a student. He shook my hand, remarking, 'You

re a law student? Then you are my confrère, for also have studied law.' He pointed to a chair, name his conditions, ad fixed the hours of his leasons. 'I determined to learn your beautiful language said he, 'although I know that a stranger gets a hold of it with a great deal of difficulty, and I know, too, the diabolical obstacles in its pronunciation. But I must get rid of those plagusy interpreters that are always at my heels wherever I go, spying all my movealways at my neets wherever i go, spying at my move-ments. I have had already too much of them.' " M. Alexéleff commenced to teach his illustrious pu-

pil the Russian alphabet and the pronunciation of each letter. Some of the Russian letters made the future Chancellor rage. He swore and stamped, but as last he managed to pronounce them tolerably well. In order to facilitate the pronunciation of the diffcult syllables in the Russian language, M. Alexeleff made him repeat several times the following phrase:

Ot topota kopyit pyil po poliou lejit.
Bismarck flew into a rage. "Who the devil could pronounce stuff like that?" he roared. "I wonder if there is any fellow on earth except a Russian that could pronounce those words? What damnable sy-lables those Moujiks have invented!"

Nevertheless Bismarck worked bard, and in a few months he was able to translate into German one of the works of Turgeniev. He also read "The Clock." by Hertzen, and "The Future," by Prince Dolgoroukt Professor and his pupil got along together very nicely, and in political matters they were agreed. Discord only began when Alexeleff presented his bill to Bis-marck when the latter was about to leave Russia. M. Alexaleff says that Blamarck agreed to pay a rouble and a half a lesson, but Bismarck insisted that a rouble was quite sufficient for the acquisition of the bar arous syllables which caused him so much embarrassment. He carefully concealed his knowledge of Russian in the imperial court, but one day at the ander II. and Prince Gortchakoff were speaking in Russian. The Emperor noticed that Bismarck severy much interested in their conversation. T to him, he said: "Do you understand Russian?

"Scarcely four months," said Bismarck, this time in perfectly good Russian.

Alexander II. complimented him upon his ability as linguist, and told the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolatevitzh to put him through a sort of civil service examination in Russian. Bismarck passed the exa ination gloriously, but he afterward regretted that he had allowed the Emperor to make the discovery of his knowledge of the Russian tongue

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Another advance has been made by the metric sys em; it is to be used in the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia.
"Christmas" seems to have fallen into disfavor with ondon publishers. It is "Winter annual" and "Win

pitiful to see the ragged remains of the Confederates torn into shreds. Ten thousand fresh men could have walked over us and taken all we had." There were 10,000 fresh men, but 'tis idle to sneak of "might have been." The great "strategy" culminated in the capture of Harper's Ferry, a post neither army cared to hold, and the taking of 13,000 prisoners. A good third of Lee's army was thus employed, while the remainder stood in mortal peril at Antietam. I did not know religion was such a prominent factor in war since the days when the Hehrews "smote the heathen" (in tradition), and they stood quiet until killed. But, to my idea, the figure of Hooker as he leaped his horse over the fence and shouted. "There they go, God d—n them." and urged his men to follow the broken Confederates—this figure loomed above that of Howard, running a Sanday school while Jackson routed his corps. As to the "elimination" of 50,000 men (Union, I suppose); by referring to Vol. XI., Official Reports, Rebellion Records, it will be seen the "seven days" battles" cost Lee about 10,800 men; McCiellan's loss, 15,500 men. The greater discrepancy was, the Union army was far easier recruited than the Confederate. The nearly 30,000 killed, wounded, and stragglers at Gettysburg so crippied Loe's army that such authority as Gen. Humpreys. Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, and others upon both sides, placed the Confederate force at 54,000 in the spring of 1864. No battle of importance had followed. Gettysburg. As to the "brother Virginian." I am too proud of that noble patriot, Gen. George H. Thomas, who, alone of all the field officers of his regiment, stood by the flag that shaded him as he enjoyed promotion and support: I am too proud of the victor of Mill Spring. "The Rock of Chieka-mauga." who saved us Chattanooga. Bragg's objective: the splendid strategist and tactician of Nashville, to think of him as a Virginian of Nashville, to think of him as a Virginian of Sashville, to think of him as a Virginian of Sashville, to think of him as a Vir ter number" this year. In a Kentish Sunday school the rector asked a class of boys: "Who is the patron saint of England?" They shouted back all together: "Mr. Gladstone!" Saint Saens will not appear again in public as a panist. He gave up practising two years ago for lack of time. He says that in him "the composer has killed

he planist.

A monument of Bertholdi, the central figure in which is Helvetia, has been set up at Basel, to commemorate the hospitality shown to the people of Strasburg by switzerland at the time of the slege. Sandwich is one of the few English towns in which the curfew is still rung. The custom was very nearly

nded recently, as the people objected to the ringer's ringing the bell at 5 o'clock in the morning, too.
Luigi Arditi, the "Il Bacio" Arditi who conducted
Italian opera at Castle Garden in 1950, before becom-

ng the leader at Covent Garden, has written his rem niscences, which will be edited by the Baroness Vo Zedlitz and published soon.

Glucinum or beryllium, the metal found in beryl

and emerald, is ceasing to be a chemical rarity, and promises to come into practical use before long. It is lighter and stronger than aluminum, but its chief value lies in its electrical conductivity being as high as that of silver—its value now is \$17.85 a pound. M. Lugné Poë is going to try a new form of theatrs cal entertainment in Paris this winter. It is a guigne or puppet show, in which living actors will take the part of the puppets and make the greatures, while the text is recited by the abowman. The living gut has been given with success at Lyons, where the supper show originated

pupper snow originated.

Garibaldi's monument in Milan looks better than
was expected. Wearing a Hungarian cap and poncho,
he sits on a magnificent horse, unsheathing his sword,
On one side is a group of Revolution, leaning on a
lion; on the other is Liberty sheathing her sword and

standing on the prostrate tiger Tyranny. The in-scription is "A Gluseppe Garibaldi, Milano." A manuscript of the original libretto of "Lobengrin" is for sale in Beritn. It is written by a secretary, but there are many alterations and notes in Wagner's own hand. Among the lines he struck out are a long solo by Ortrud describing the manner in which she turned the young prince into a swan and a short sold for the swan when it resumes its original shape.

Patented artificial skin is now produced in Ger many. It is made by removing the outer and inner mucous membranes of the intestines of animals and partly digesting them in a pepsin salution. The abres are then treated with taunin and galife acid, the re-sult being a tissue which can be applied to wounds like a natural skin, and is entire'y absorbed in the process of healing.

Regulus is outdone by a man from Ceylon, who is now performing at the London Athambra. Besides climbing with bare feet a ladder whose rungs are sharp sword edges, and lying on a bed of nail points with four men seated upon him, he curls himself up in a barrel, through whose inner sides nails project, and is rolled about the stage at a rapid rate. There hibition, however, is described as being curious rather than interesting to the spectators.

tion. Of one P. P. Mesweeny. He seems to think that the way our troverment is conducted in no way preferable to that of an absolute momenty. Then he gives an account of a murder, drawing a parallel, as it were, to show that the freemen of this country are treating the Catholics unjustly. The hone of Catholic contention is our public, non-sectorian, free school system. If the Catholics or any other sectorians wish to "sectorians bounds about the passe in Warsaw they had better not interfere with passe in Warsaw they had better not interfere with possible points schools, freeman an A. P. A. between the Atlantic and Pacific, is should not have noticed the writer but for the fact that the highest officers of that thurch entertain the same views. True Americans will insist on the following conditions remaining interf. First, the maintenance involute of a greera non-sectarian free public school system; second, enacting laws preventing emigrating here of all pathers, criminals, and any other class who would be an injury to this country that in public funds are public property for sectorian public inspection of the public fifth opening to public inspection of the public fifth opening in opublic inspection of the public fifth opening incanateries, hospitals, and all late schools, convents, incanateries, hospitals, and all late schools, onvents incanateries, hospitals, and all late schools of an educational and reformatory character, skith, no support for any public position to any person who recognizes primal allegiance in civil affairs to any foreign or ecclesiastical power.

CLARREVILLE, O. To the Editor of The Sun Sir: We all ove a man with sand. How does "aand" come to be used as signifying pluck and tenacity of burpose?

SANDY. For \$10,000 France has obtained from the Shah of Persta the right to excavate for antiquities to his kingdom, to the exclusion of all other Europeaus. Objects of gold and silver and jewetry found will be long to the Persian Covernment, but France can but half of them at a valuation and will have a first to fusal of the other haif. It will have the right to take

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: How did canes and umbrellas come to be sold in cigar stores? JACKSON. casts of all sculpture and inscriptions and the abso-